in the arts. It was not alone the magic of her singers, but the faith and genius of those who built her churches and wrought splendid metal shrines to be placed therein: the fertile brains and cunning fingers of her designers; the dainty handiwork of those who set out ancient lore or snowy vellum, amid a regal blazoning of crimson gold and azure. In these arts Ireland at one time excelled the whole of western Europe.

Now, it is from illumination or design that painting naturally develops: and these arts were moving toward their perfect form when, in the twelfth century, to bring and leave a legacy of unrest, came the Anglo-Norman invasion. The arts need peace and settled life. Ere one century of that unrest-which endures till this very day had gone by, the beautiful arts of Ireland had withered away. The development of a great and ancient tradition was checked, and Irish painting, such as it is, has perforce grown up as an offshoot of the schools of other nations. The Irish painters are scattered over the face of the earth. You often do not know-they often do not realize-that they belong to Ireland. They have no centre, no rallying point no ecmmen tradition.

When there was question of the present exposition at St. Louis, certain Irishmen thought that this would be a favorable occasion on which to gather together and show, as part of the Irish section, a collection of works by Irish painters, past and present. They were gathered together, but for various reasons never sent. However, it was not desirable that the collection should be dispersed without having been shown to the public, and it so happened that the Guildhall art gallery, belonging to the Corporation of London, was vacant. The rive-president of the Board of Agriculture and Technical Education in Ireland appealed to the Lord Mayor of London; and that is how the Irish pictures, originally intended for St. Louis, found their way to the Guildhall in London. Further eximples were contributed by various owners, and the immediate result is a highly interesting exhibition. .

hat may ultimately result from this entition is a matter which, to all Irishan, should seem important. No one who ices these pictures could well deny the ertistic capacity of the Irish race. And from what has just been stated it will be evident that they have been produced under conditions which, though possibly ander conditions which, though possibly favorable to the individual painter, were not so to the development of a rational school of painting. In the work of all original Irish writers of to-day something of common race instinct, common traditions, common aims, is apparent: and the organizers of is exhibition, prominent among whom Hugh P. Lane, are of the opinion that a stinct school of painting might easily

be developed.

If this is to be brought about it is desirable that Iroland should possess, in addition to the Dublin National Gallery, which contains chiefly old masters, a permanent collection of modern art, something akin to the Luxembourg gallery in Paris, where one sees not merely the national art, but also the works of great contemporary painters.

porary painters.
It is from his contemporaries, busy with It is from his contemporaries, busy with the same problems of expression as himself, that the student can best learn; and if there were opportunity for him to study their works at home, he would not need to seek his training abroad. And further it is very reasonably said that this gallery of Irish and modern art would create a standard of taste, a feeling of the relative importance of painters, and thus encourage the purchase of pictures, for people will not purchase where they do not know.

To this gallery, if formed, many of the most eminent artists (Whistler was one) have promised to contribute a representative example of their work to form the nucleus of the collection. Several famous collectors have promised pictures and some

example of their work to form the nucleus of the collection. Several famous collectors have promised pictures and some sums of money. The project would cost money, obviously, yet not a tithe of the amounts which have been sent by Irishmen to Ireland for other purposes, not always such as could so happily promote the international repute and intellectual development of her people.

national repute and intellectual development of her people.

As far as six score of the painters whose works are shown at the Guildhall are concerned, it must be said that in gathering all these. In the painter is a spread her arms a attle far and somewhat wide. There is, for example, an ably painted head by John Singleton Copley, who was born in Boston in 1737, and is commonly looked upon as the founder of American painting.

A large marine picture shows the work of Clarkson Stanfield, R. A., whose birth-place was Northumberland; and three portraits are from the brush of Catterson Smith, a Yorkshireman, who at the age of 33 went to Londonderry, and thence to Dublin, where he became president of the Royal Hibernian Academy. If prolonged residence contstitutes nationality, what of George Chinnery, a very interesting portrait.

residence contstitutes nationality, what of George Chinnery, a very interesting portraitist, here represented by ten works? For half a century he lived and practised his profession in either China or India, chiefly the former. It sound adventurous and romantic, for Chinnery died in 1850, and in his days it was not so easy for foreign devils to come and go in China.

Then among contemporary painters are found J. J. Shannon, A. R. A., Irish by descent, American by birth, French by training, and English by practice; Mark Fisher, of Anglo-Irish parentage and Bostonian birth; and John Lavery, George Henry, and others associated with the Glasgow school. One or two other painters are usually thought to be Australian.

Nevertheless, the bulk of the 465 exhibits is the work of men and women indubttably Irish, and many are the names, either of painter or subject, that bring to mind

painter or subject, that bring to mind makers of history, political, social or artis-

makers of history, political, social or artistic.

There is Daniel O'Connell, painted by Joseph Haverty; John Philpot Curran, by Hugh Hamilton, and Thomas Moore, by Sir Martin Shee, an Irish president of the English Royal Academy. There are the genre pictures of Daniel Maclise, R. A., and others, theatrical to our way of thinking, but immensely popular at the Royal Academy some sixty years ago.

Numerously represented is William Mulready, R. A., greatly admired by the pre-Kaphaelite brotherhood, whose influence on English art was very wholesome.

Coming to more recent times, there is much excellent work by Walter Osborne, who died only last year, and among his work a portrait of Lord Powerscourt, who died only last month. A good landlord, so they said in Ireland, was Mervyn Edward, Viscount Powerscourt of Powerscourt. County Wicklow. He was a great believer in afforestation and planted numbers of trees with his own spade.

By J. B. Yeats, R. H. A., father of W. B. Yeats, the poet and playwight, there is a series of interesting presentments of interesting people, such as Katherine Tynan Hinkson, the poetic daughter of a County Dublin farmer; Lady Gregory, translator of ancient Irish epics, such as "Cuchulain"

THE PAINTERS OF IRELAND.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EXHIBITION IN THE GUILDHALL.

The Pictures Intended to Represent Irish
Artists at St. Louis Never Get There;
They Are New Shown at the London
Guildhall—Development of Irish Painting—Ireland's Artistic Aspiration.

London, July 6.—Who and where are the painters of Ireland? Most people, although conversant with the fine arts, would find the question difficult to answer. If the query concerned the sister art of poetry, reply would be easy, for the voices of the Celtic Renascence are heard throughout the world. They arise in the homeland, they come from Erin, and throughout the world they stir the hearts of her children and command the admiration of the cultured peoples. But where are Ireland's painters?

Once upon a time Ireland was a leader in the arts. It was not alone the magic of possess.

h as any country ought to be proud to

THE OLDEST LIVING THING. Said to Be a Huge Cypress Tree 6,260 Years Old.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat "The statement recently made that there are yews in England which are the oldest living things on this earth," Mr. Thomas C.

Ireland said, "is not correct. "These yews are old, very, very old; there s no doubt about that; some of them were stalwart trees even before Cæsar landed on There is one now standing in the churchyard at Fortingal, in Perthshire which Decandole, nearly a century ago proved to the satisfaction of botanists to be over twenty-five centuries old, and another at Hedsor, in Buclas, which is 3,240 years old How Decandole arrived at an apparently correct estimate of the enormous age of these living trees is a simple thing, and the principle is doubtless well known to-day to all. The yew, like most other trees, adds one line about the tenth of an inch, to its circum-ference each year. He proved this after an nvestigation extending over several years, and we know now, a hundred years later that his deductions were correct. The old yew at Hedsor has a trunk 27 feet in diameter, proving its great age, and it is in a flourishing, healthy condition now, like its brother at Fortingal.

Their years are few, though, compared with those of the trees I had in mind when I made my first assertion that the statement printed about them in a scientific journal was incorrect. In one chapter of his writings Humboldt refers to a gigantic boabab tree in central Africa as the 'oldest organic monu-ment' in the world. This tree has a trunk 20 feet in diameter, and Adanson, by a series of careful measurements, demonstrated conclusively that it had lived for not less than 5.150 years.

"Still it is not the oldest organic monument in the world, as Humboldt declared, for now Mexican scientists have proved that a huge cypress tree, standing in Chepultepec with a trunk 118 feet and 10 inches in circumference, is older than it-older, too, by more than a thousand years-for it has be shown, as conclusively as these things can be shown, that its are is about 6,260 years. become impressed with wonder over this one has only to dwell on that duration for a little while in thought.

"Yet it is not so remarkable when one stops for a moment to remember that, given favorable conditions for its growth and sustenance, the average tree will never die of old age-its death is merely an accident Other younger and more vigorous trees may spring up near it, and perhaps rob its root of their proper nourishment: insects may kill it, floods or winds may, sweep it away, or its roots may come in contact with rock and become so gnarled and twisted. because they have not room to expand in their growth, that they literally throttle the avenues of its sustenance; but these are accidents. If such things do not happen a tree may live on for century after century, still robust still flourishing sheltering with its widespreading branches the men and women of age after age.

THE ORIGIN OF "KICKERS." Supposed to Come From an Occupation in Cornish Mines.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "I believe that the origin of the expressive bit of slang 'kickers' may be found in the very lowest form of occupation any membe of the human race follows," Mr. W. M. Rob inson states.
"Between Wormsley's and St. Helen's, in

Cornwall, is an underground canal connecting the lower levels of the coal mines at Wormslev's with the surface station at St. Helen's which saves a great deal of money mine owners in handling the coal, which is simply loaded on the barges in the mines and transported by the canal under the mountains to the harbor at St. Helen's. the canal was devised, however, how to provide for locomotion for these a problem.

"Mules couldn't be used, and there were circumstances which made steam impossible, but an inventive genius finally solved the riddle by suggesting that cross pieces of timber be placed along the roof of the canal, which was very low, and men could lie on their backs on ton of the loaded barges and 'kick' the vessel along. After the barge was once started this was found to be feasible.

The men could easily keep the load in motion by the means suggested, and it has ever since been in use. There is no question about the low grade of this sort of work, and even the men who follow it are con-stantly 'kicking' around the villages where they live. They were known at the mines officially as 'kickers' because of their work, and their vocal complaints, continually in dulged in, caused every one at Wormsley's or St. Helen's, no matter what their station or employment, who indulged in complaints to be called 'kickers.' I presume that the of the word, as we use it, is just what I have suggested."

What Brought a Reply.

From the Washington Star. A popular Washington youth remained out a great deal later than usual a few nights ago, and for obvious reasons thought it wise to remove his shoes in the vestibule of his home and ascend the stairway as quietly as possible, in the hope of not arousquietly as possible, in the hope of not arousing his parents. It was an old, old scheme, of course, but he thought it would work.

All went well until the son of the house was a little above the second story landing. Then he was startled to hear the voice of his father thunder:

"Is that you, Walter?"

No answer. Walter thought his sire might conclude that he had not heard anything after all, so remained quiet as a mouse, but again came the demand, more emphatic than before:

"Is that you, Walter?"

Still no answer. There was a pause, and then the significant and startling click of a revolver. Again, in calm, but determined to the the startly walter?"

tone:
"Is that you, Walter?"
"Yes, s-i-r, Walter hurriedly shouted, his teeth chattering with fright. He has decided to walk upstairs boldly and loudly on all occasions hereafter.

Sturgeon Rare in Oregon Waters. From the Portland Oregonian. A sturgeon weighing 375 pounds was car-A sturgeon weigning 375 pounds was cap-tured by a gill net fisherman near Astoria a few days ago, and sold for \$20.

It has been less than twenty years since sturgeons of that size were almost unsalable.

and thousands of pounds of the big fish have been carried off the Portland docks for ferbeen carried off the Portland docks for fer-tilizer, after the consignees had refused to pay the steamboat freight on them.

The prodigal waste of these fish a few years ago, when their value was not appre-ciated, has depleted the supply to such an extent that they are now almost extinct.

It requires nearly as much time to pro-duce a \$75 pound sturgeon as it dees to pro-duce a \$15 pound sturgeon as it dees to pro-duce a \$15 pound sturgeon as the time is ap-proaching when the big saw log, like the big sturgeon, will pass out of existence, with nothing growing up to take its place. POEMS WORTH READING.

A Plazza There's a plazza, one That I much dote upon. For summer's ardent sun Loses its zest there (Though—in parenthesis— I will confess to this, I wilight and moonlight 'tis That I like best there)!

Tendrils about it twine-Clematis, trumpet vine; Truly, 'tis just the shrine Wherein a lover, Lured by the god that's blind, Might dare to speak his mind Bending above her.

There, on a Japan rug. Grins a grim China pug; And there's a very snug Corner that has a Hammock low awinging: It s for two just a fitdabel, let's go and sit On the plazzal

The Village Leafer He is the village loafer, and a chap Whose life is worn to shreds by fate's mishap-Folks said it was the making of his own— The grim career he's leading now to-day; He carved his lowly channel, and alone

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Where fellows bibulous were gathered 'round, Twas there the village loafer could be found.
He'd loll all day about the shady green,
He'd pump a pall of water for your nag—
And with the dime fast clutch'd he would careen Where Perkins helped promote the fellow's jag

Where does he dwell? No stranger ever cared He's but an atom or a ship a-toss Upon a troubled sea of circumstance; e's but a battered hulk; 'twill be no loss When he slips out beyond the breakers' dance.

He dozes there beneath the spreading tree He's lost to all that's noble in a man-Nay, not to all. A team comes tearing wild.
Affrights the hearts of all the white-faced clan-And in the buggy is a helpless child!

One leap, he strides the madden'd horse's breast; He grips the bit-and now begins the test. Strong drink has robbed his muscles of their grace.
His hand is weak, ah! he can never stay.
But there's a look upon the loafer's face. That says he'll pay the price of all to-day.

He droops-the cruel hoofs they pound him sore; Then with a mighty effort he once more
Drags at the bit, until he wins at last,
And conquers with his faint expiring will He falls. The village loafer slowly passed. And slipped away from life and all its ill.

HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER

To a Rose.

Fair bud. I am not one of those Who fly afield in love's keen throes And write of her in terms of you. I promise not to, gentle rose

Why shrink from me?-oh, rose, tut, tut! I walk with no poetic strut,

Behold!—my clothes are quite in style.

Observe!— my hair's of recent cut.

I gaze at you without a wink. I say: "A pretty shade of pink— A meritorious sort of plant When taken all in all, I think. "A bit too pale -- a trifle faint-

I should suggest a touch of paint To brighten up the spots on you When Nature showed undue restraint." As by you on the grass I he

I feel no symptoms of a sigh, Although I note your perfume sweet, My spirits stay extremely high. And yet-your blush, your dainty pose, The bashful way your petals close, Remind me of—oh, pardon me—

I promised not to, gentle rose. THOMAS YBARRA.

The Open Life. From the Baltimore American Are you livin' a life with th' blinds clear up An' th' doors flung open wide? Have you nothin' hid out in yer closets—eh?— Where nobody sees inside?

If not, then you'd better spruce up a bit An' h'ist up yer winders some. An' open th' doors so th' sweetenin' sun Can shine right into yer home.

Th' life that is hid is a dang rous life;
Th' Tempter can sneak in, sly,
An' show y' his samples an' sow his seed—
A harvest'll come, blime-by.

Now maybe this reasonin's new to you— Hain't knowed it myself fer long; If ev'ry one knows what y're goin' t' do. You shorely won't do much wrong.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel. When you've got the rheumatiz— S'pose you know jes' how it is. All the fellers in the kentry wants to make the case their biz:

Tellin' you
What to do.
When you've got the rheumatiz. When you've got the rheumatiz.

"Tell you what!" says Elder Brown,
"Got ter git the swellin' down!
Brother Ike—he was that bad
Thought we couldn't saye the lad.
Hoth his legs was full o' pains,
So I says to old Doc Haines:
Doc, I reckon this won't do—
Got ter pull the youngster through!
So I takes the case myself.
Gits some licker off the shelf,
Soaks it inter lie fer fair—
Made him boody, I declare.
Then I wraps his legs in wool,
Gives 'em quite a hefty pull.
And, by gravy, the next day
Ike he lowed he felt O. K."

"Rheumatiz!" says Jabez White.
"Cider II fix you out all right.
Drink a gallon, good and hard,
Gallop up and down the yard—
Take a heap o' exercise,
Use warm water fer your eyes;
Stuff your ears with cotton batten,
Git that dope—the name is Latin—
Somethin. Ilke 'ideeadine,'
And you'll soon be feelin' fine!"
"Cider nuthin!" says Lem Jones,
"Rheumatiz is in the bones,
Git a quart o' catnip tea,
Jes' as hot as it can be.
Let it cool and drink it down—
Nuthin' better in the town!"

"No use talkin'," says Eph Law,
"What you want's a good big chaw
Off a plug o' niggerhead,
Then undress and go to bed.
In the mornin' fill your law
With another good big chaw!"

When you've got the rheumatiz

When you've got the rheumatis—
S'pose you know jes' how it is,
All the fellers in the kentry wants to make the case
their biz: Tellin' you What to do.

A SIMPLE Device.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.
Scan not the works of Juvenal,
Waste not your time on Rabelais!
Voltsire eschew, and Fope and all
That tribe of witers put away!
True satire is not learned from them,
The sort that bites and burns and carks,
But from this pregnant apothegm:
"Use certain punctuation marks!"

If you would intimate a man
is far from what he ought to be,
Place him beneath an awful ban,
And hold him up to obloquy;
Write something of him that will please,
His very soul with joy anoint,
And at the end his marrow freeze
With an (?)

Or if, perchance, you do prefer Another style instead of \$11s. There is a corker, all concur, That makes your eatire fairly blast Write, as before, a statement nice, Rank flattery and lies conjoint, Then stab your victim in a trice With a flerce (f)

Exempli gratia: "Marcus Jones

I lived in days of old, And by its wondrous alchemy Turned all the dross to gold. A wider land of Make Believe Now claims attention close;
The grown-up children in it count
The fairy gold as dross.
McLawdaungs Wilson.

Within the land of Make Believe

The Lands of Make Believe

BOLIVIA'S RAILROAD PLANS.

Her Minister Has Come Here to Enlist American Capital for Them. Señor Ignacio Calderon, Minister of the Bolivian Republic to the United States, has been here in New York for several weeks putting before American financier

s project for the construction of a system of railroads in Bolivia which, should the enterprise go through, will be of far-reach ing importance in the development not only of Bolivia, but of a large part of all sub-equatorial South America.

The money Bolivia herself purposes to to the memory of Joseph and Theodosia Burr Alston
and of their son,
Aaron Burr Alston.
This jast died in June, 1812, aged 10 years
And his remains are interred here.
The disconsolate mother perished a few
months after at sea
And on September 10th, 1816,
died the faiher
When little over 37 years of age,
Whose remains rest here with the son's. put into the investment is \$10,000,000. This s the amount in gold for which Bolivia sold to Brazil the Acre territory, nearly so ooo square miles in extent. It is up among the southern tributaries of the Amazon and is rich in rubber.

Brazil made the first payment of \$5,000,000 on the purchase price about the middle of June last, the remaining \$5,000,000 being due in June, 1905.

"I was at first very much encouraged, said Señor Calderon yesterday, in speaking of his efforts to interest American capital in the Bolivian enterprises, "but of late I have become more doubtful. I have received a great many encouraging letters and have had a number of conferences which seemed to promise results, but some how there is a kind of indifference or reluctance when it comes to pledging the capital necessary in addition to Bolivia's own \$10,000,000 to put through the work.

"In general our proposition is to build several lines of railroad in Bolivia, none of them of any great length and the whole together aggregating something like 820 kilometres or about 500 miles. We already have two lines of railroad to the coast. both of them owned in England. One of these, which runs from Oruru to Antofagasta, is 900 kilometres in length. It agasta, is see knometres in length. It goes through an absolute desert. Stand on the back platform of a car and for a hundred miles or more you will not see a human habitation or a sign of life any more than you would if you were traversing the Desert of Sahara. And yet that railroad has paid dividends of from 8 to 10

road has paid dividends of from a to lo per cent. right along.

"The Bolivian Government guarantees the payment of a 6 per cent. dividend; and never once since the road was constructed has the Government had to advance a cent on this guarantee.

"What supports the road is the immense

mineral deposits which it taps a few hundred miles back from the coast, and it is to develop these mineral resources that we want to use this money we are getting from Brazil in more railroads.

"One of these lines which we wish to build is from La Paz to Oruru and another from

is from La Paz to Oruru and another from Oruru to Cochabamba, a total distance of a little more than 300 miles. We have a line in operation from La Paz to Uyuni, and from Uyuni to Potosi we wish to build another of 185 kilometres and still another to Tupiza of about 134 kilometres.

"Potosi is in the very heart of the mineral country of Bolivia and was one of the great sources from which the Spanish in olden times got their silver. There were 300,000 inhabitants in Potosi in Spanish times; now there are only about 30,000. La Paz has a population of about 60,000.

"But the great source of wealth in the Potosi country now is tin, not silver, al-

Potosi country now is tin, not silver, al-though there is a practically unlimited quantity of the latter there. Did you know quantity of the latter there. Did you know that Bolivia was the only country on either the South or the North American Conti-nent where tin has been found in paying

deposits?
"In 1895 Bolivia produced 1,550 tons of tin: in 1903 the production was 25,000 tons. And all this, mind you, with no other facilities for getting the metal over the mountains than muleback.

tains than muleback.

"One reason we are anxious to get the road built through from Uyuni to Tupiza is because the Argentine Government is rapidly pushing a railroad northward towards Tupiza. The Argentine road is already built and running as far as Jujuy, and the gap between that point and Tupiza will be quickly covered. will be quickly covered.

nen that is done and we have our line "When that is done and we have our line built from Uyuni to Tupiza there will then be a continuous all rail route diagonally northward from Buenos Ayres across the heart of the South American continent to the Pacific Ocean, together with ramifica-tions spreading out in all directions through this precious metal and mineral producing

region.

"Still another project we are contemplating in Bolivia is a canal connecting the head of navigation in the tributaries of the Amazon with the head of navigation in the tributaries of the Rio de la Plata, thus making an all water inland communication through the heart of the continent from Venezuela on the north to Buenos Ayres on the south. This, however, is no part of the scheme of railroad construction which the Bolivian Government now has

which the Bolivian Government now has on foot.

"There is, also, a well defined project under consideration for a railroad northward from La Paz to the head of navigation of the nearest tributary to the Amazon, which is no very great distance. With the construction of a railroad about thirty miles in length around certain rapids in the Rio Madre de Dios, there would then be steam communication by rail and water all the way from the mouth of the Amazon southwestward across the continent to the Pacific Ocean.

Pacific Ocean.

"Under the instructions which I have from my Government I am authorized to seek the capital for our proposed railroad development in England in case I cannot get it here, and I am informed by our Minister in London that the chances for other interests of the capital forms. Minister in London that the chances for obtaining it there are very good. The Americans have been so wrapped up in developing their own wonderful country that they have not yet formed the habit of looking abroad for investments, whereas the English for very many years have been constantly seeking for outside openings, until it has become a second nature with them."

New Mown Hay a Mosquito Remedy. From the Galveston News.

A gentleman living in the city who occasionally goes into the country for a day or two came back from a recent trip with brand new mosquito remedy.

"You can talk about your screens on the cisterns and buy the best bars for your bed, but I am here to tell you that there is nothing like new mown hay to keep the little pests from you. I have just been up in the country, where the mosquitoes are as thick as fleas on a common cur, and after vainly trying to sleep in the house, I got up and went out onto a pile of new hay and slept soundly the rest of the night. I was in the open without any bar or covering of any kind and not one mosquito came near me.

"How do I account for that? Well, at first I did not know just the reason, but after trying the experiment several times I came to the conclusion that the mosquitoes do not like the smell of new mown hay, or any hay for that matter. No, I would not advise the citizens of Galveston to buy a bale of hay apiece and spread it out on their bedroom floors for a place to sleep, but if any of them have occasion to go into the country and are driven out of the house by the peats, let them make their bed in the hay and I'll guarantee that they will get a refreshing night's sleep." but I am here to tell you that there is noth-

Popularity of Cider in England.

From the London Daily Mail. Every summer that arrives brings with it a fashionable beverage, though how the fad is started—no one ever knows. One summer every one was drinking barley-water and extolling its merits; this year cider water and extolling its merits; this year cider is the smart drink, and much discussion is rife concerning its climax of excellence, and whether it should be spelled cider or cyder. It is a most refreshing and healthy beverage, according to some connoisseurs, taken neat; others extol it in the form of cup, and a third faction enjoy it diluted with sodawater, but without ice, which is said to cloak its zest and destroy the "snap" of the apples. In one form or another it is everywhere, at the restaurants, in the clubs, and even at big dinner parties, a fact upon which cider makers are congratulating themselves excessively.

excessively.

A beverage that improves the complexion and brightensthe eyes is certain to be a favorite one among women, and cider is said to perform both salutary offices. It is not fattening in its influence, a fact that endears it to those who live in terror of adding to their avoirdupois, and it suits rheumatic persons. Altogether, it looks as if it would take its proper place as a national beverage, until some new fad rises to usurp its place.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

"The Oaks," in Waccamaw, Georgetown county

The grave is marked by a plain marble slab or

SACRED

Whose remains rest here with the son's.

The loss of this citizen was no common one to this State. To its service he devoted himself from his early years. On the floor of its Legislature he was distinguished for his extensive information and his transcendent eloquence. In the chair of the House of Representatives for his important and correct decisions. And everywhere he was distinguished for his attachment to republican principles. In the capacity of Chief Magistrate, when both the honours and responsibility of the trust were heightened by the difficulties and dangers of the war of 1812, he by his indomitable activity and his salutary measures earned new titles to the respect and gratitude of his fellow citizens. This great man was also a good one. He met death with the same fortitude as his ancestor from whom he received his name and this estate and which is to be found only in the good, hoping to rejoin those whose loss had left in his heart an aching void that nothing on earth could fill.

in last Sunday's Sun, I find in all "lists" of birth

which is called a "scientific list," which gives the

Garnet

Amethyst

Bloodston

Emerald

Moss Agate Ruby

Sardonyx

A claims that a sprinter running in a hundred yard dash strides eleven feet six inches. B says about eight feet three inches. A claims that a horse running in a mile race on a racetrack jumps fifty-two feet each stride. B says that under these conditions a horse jumps about twice his own

B is right with regard to the sprinter striding

about eight feet three inches. Harry Hutchens, the

English professional, used a longer stride than any sprinter ever known, his measurement being about

eight feet six inches. A horse of about 1514 hands in

a mile race usually strides about twenty feet. The Bard, winner of the Suburban some years ago,

according to a measurement made at the time.

Can you give me some information in regard to Princess Elizabeth of Austria, wife of Prince Otto of Windischgrätz?

Last winter I read in a Philadelphia paper, in a letter dated "Berlin, Dec. 7," that the Princess had shot and killed a certain actress in her husband's apartments, and that she would in all probability have to suffer the consequences of her act.

This article was the only reference I ever came across to the afair and I hope and believe it to be a mistake.

The Frankfurter Zettung originally printed the

story that the Archduchess Elizabeth had sho

Louise Zeigler, an actress, in the villa of the for-mer's husband, Prince Otto zu Windischgrätz,

at Prague. A day or two-later, on Dec. 7, 1903, an official declaration was issued from Vienna stating that the story was a deliberate invention. Nothing further has been heard of it.

Kindly tell me the meaning of the word "mantle" as found on page 133 in Mrs. Wilson's "A Speckled Bird." in the sentence "I claim no mantic illum-ination"—&c. S. G.

Century Dictionary, Vol. IV. "Relating or per-

taining to prophecy or divination, or to one sup-posed to be inspired: prophetic: as mantic fury (rare)."

Can you inform me in regard to a solar shin designed by John Ericsson somewhere in 1880 or 1870—where she was built, how he succeeded and what became of her? The power was acquired by solar rays.

The power was acquired by solar rays.

We think you refer to John Ericsson's ship the

Ericsson, which was fitted with his patent caloric engine, and which on Jan. 4, 1853, sailed down the

Bay of New York at fourteen miles an hour. Heat was the motive power, and it was claimed that

the engine proved a commercial failure, and a

self to the attempt to perfect the solar engine, for

which heat is obtained from the rays of the sun

surface. He constructed a really workable solar

notor, but he was ahead of his time. Solar motors similar in principle to his are now in successful use in California and some of the other Western

States. There has never been such a thing as a

Please give the origin of "The Hall of Fame," the names already enrolled and also state if the number of names is limited, and greatly oblige Mrs. F. E. HOET.

In March, 1900, the Council of New York Uni-

versity accepted \$100,000 from a donor unnamed for the erection of a building to be called "The Hall of Fame of Great Americans." In it 150 panels

are to be placed to bear the names of American

deemed the greatest in their respective fields. Fifty names were to be chosen at the beginning and five additional names every fifth year till A. D. 2000, when the 180 panels will be filled. Twentynine candidates have already been chosen by the judges and twenty-six will be chosen in 1908, making the original fits and five for the first five years.

ing the original fifty and five for the first five years.

Those aiready chosen are: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamia Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas

Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Long.

fellow. Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jona-than Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farra-

William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart and Asa Gray.

adopted in most instances by the vote of the public school scholars of the various States, in the World

Almanac. We do not know of any book or collec-

ion of pictures giving the various national flowers.

Replying to inquiry of B. J. T. in last Sunday's

slang letter:
"DEAR BILL: Meet me at 10 to-night in the bloom-

ing place near the old lodging house to take away the swag (plunder). "I know a pawnshop keeper and r marine store

dealer who buys stolen goods who will take some of the sliver watches. "We must get a watchmaker to alter the name

of the maker and the numbers on the gold watches.
"I gave a lady's gold watch and chain and muff to my girl for engaging or attracting the man's attention while we robbed his shop. The noise

of breaking the glass brought three policemen. She hit a policeman and was taken before a Magis-trate and fined a crown [five shillings]

an epileptic fit while they went through the pockets of two old men with money. They got a five pound note, a sovereign, a gold watch and chain and a

gold breastpin with a diamond. I have lots of money now, but am looking pretty shabby (as a

"When we get rid of the stuff we have and divide

up the proceeds evenly we will go to the races next week. I met an old girl of mine to-night whom I thought dead and burled years ago. I'll be hanged

if I know her till she said. 'Is that you my young man? Give us your hand.' Don't forget 10 to night. Keep your mouth shut. Don't let the police sec this."

which are so far removed from the language of the third as to make the letter an impossible one.

It is, nevertheless, a very interesting letter and I have no doubt it will so prove to many of your

"I met two old friends three nights ago. I feigned

Aquarius

Gemini

Cancer

Virgo Libra

Sagittarius

associated with each month:

Flower.

.. Indian Com

strode twenty-eight feet.

Nov .... Chrysanthemum Topaz

. Mistle toe

Feb .... Pine needles

April... Dandellon

June...Rose July....Pond Lily

Aug .... Poppy

Dec .... Holly

May ... . Iris

Cassino. I. M. J. says: A wants eight po.nts and B wants two. A makes cards spades, big and little cassino and an ace to B's three aces. A say be goes out first because the cards settle it, while B insists that he goes out first because he has more than enough and A only just gets there. I am analous to learn something of the old historic home of Theodosia, daughter of Aaron Burr, and her husband, Gov. Alston of South Carolina, where it was and who is the present owner. Also where Gov. Alston is buried and the epitaph on his tombstone.

If the reaching twenty-one depends on the accs. "The Oaks," in Waccamaw, Georgetown county, South Carolina, where Theodosia and her husban d, Gov. Alston lived, is now owned by Col. Ralph Nesbit. The old house was destroyed by fire many years ago. The family burial ground on the plantation, in which lie the remains of Gov. Alston and his son, was enclosed by a brick wall and retained by the family when the estate was sold. they go out in order, spades, clubs, hearts and ds. so that the answer to this question depends on what ace A held for his count. If it was the spade ace, he won; if any other ace. B

J. T. says: A gave B five cards in a four-hand game and B claimed a misdeal. A admitted the misdeal, but insisted on dealing again, as he bet there was no advantage in the deal, so it was not lost for misdealing. A is mistaken, a misdeal loses the deal at cassino, ecause the deal, with the benefit of the last play,

is considered of value. E. P. H. says: The first player in royal cassino having called the ace worth 18 in a build, can an-other player make a build in which the ace is reckoned as only 1, or must it stay at 187

The ace can never be reckoned as 18. It is always 1 only. The court cards, K Q J, are the only ones that count higher than 10. Backgammon. H. H. W. asks if there is any rule for the position of the men, as to which side of the board must be nearer the player. The five and three side must be nearer the player are stationed the two men in each corner should always be next the light, such as the window. That is to say, in setting up his five and three, the player should put the five on his left if the light

is to his left. Bridge. G. T. says: A bets that under the new rules a player who is dummy can call his partner's attention to a revoke after the play of the hand is over. such rule in this country, although they are talking of such a law in the forthcoming Eng

Exposed cards. D. A. J. says: If a card is touch, ing the table, but has not left the player's hand must it be played or can it be taken back and another substituted for it? month flowers the red poppy, which, in the lan-guage of flowers, means "consolation," credited to August. Here is a list which I have found, and The adversaries have the option in such a case The card is unquestionably exposed, and the op-ponents can either demand that it be played or that it be left on the table to be called up

ubsequent trick. Cribbage. H. F. says: What is the right count for a hand of three deuces, a four and a seven? The three deuces will make three different pairs, worth six holes, and each pair will combine with the seven and four to make a fiteen, six more holes. Many persons miscount this hand by going on to make more fifteens with a seven and deuce for a nine, forgetting that the two deuce sed to make such a fifteen are the same as those combined with the four to make an eight. Call-ing nine and six fifteen is just the same as calling eight and seven fifteen if the same cards are used

C. O'C. says: In two-hand the cards fall: 8-A-2-2-A-3. A pegged a run of three and B counted a pair of twos. On the last trey B again pegged a run of three, to which A objects, saying the duplicate deuces bar it.

It is only when the duplicates come into th run, so that it cannot be completed without passing over both of them, that they bar the count. Suc a case would be 8-2-2-4, because the 4 cannot b reached without passing both the deuces. In the case given the run of A-2-8 is complete before the second of the duplicate deuces is reached. o it can be pegged, and B is right. T. H. J. asks if it is possible for the dealer to win a gaine on one hand in five-card cribbage when he is nothing up and the non-dealer wants only

Cannot see how such a thing could be managed, but there is a well known position very near it. The dealer has pegged 12 holes only and the nondealer is 56 up. The pone laid out a 4 and 3 for the crib and the dealer put in a 2 and 3. A trey was cut for a starter, and the pone held a pair of sevens and a six, the dealer holding three sixes. How the play went for the dealer to peg out and amusement to T. H. J. and others who like prob-

Euchre. J. F. A. says: Three play off cut-thro t for two prizes. A goes out, leaving B 3 up and C 2 up. Does B take the second prize, or do B and C continue the game single hand, or do B and C play a new game? As a time saver, it is usual to play the game

A went out, both having had an equal chance up to that time A. J. says: A plays alone in railroad and B plays alone against him. A bets that if he gets three tricks it counts 4 points, just as if he got all the tricks against two adversaries. B bets he is the only one that can score 4 points for three tricks

etween B and C with the acores as they stood when

Bis right. The lone hand must take all the tricks to score four points, whether it is opposed by one adversary or two: but if it takes two players to euchre a lone hand, the euchre counts two points If one player alone can euchre the lone hand. double score that induces one to play alone against

Set Back. J. W. H. says: A has 3 to go and B wants 1. Pitching on a bid of 2, A makes low, jack, game to B's high. Who wins? The bidder has the first count for all he makes

steam engine had to be substituted in this and in a later ship of Ericsson's. In the latter years of his life the great Swedish inventor devoted him-Poker Dice. L. G. says: Five men agree to throw five games for a dollar a commer each game. A won the first four games. B bets it is 16 to 1 that he does not win the next also. C bets it is \$1 to 1, because the bet must not only be doubled, but 1 added each time: 1, 3, 7, 15, \$1.

Both wrong. The only odds against A's winning the fifth game are 4 to 1, the number of players opposed to him being four, and his chance being as good as any of theirs. The fact that A has already won four games has nothing to do with it.

Poker. N. N. Y. says: A asks for one card. This card is so held by the dealer that A can see it and believes that any other player can also see it, so A refuses it, on the ground that it is exposed. The strict rule with regard to cards exposed The strict rule with, regard to cards exposed in dealing for the draw is this: If the card is faced in the pack, it must be shown or named to all the players and then laid among the discards. If the card is not faced in the pack, it must be exposed after leaving the dealer's hand and before being touched by the player. Holding the cards so that a part or all of the face can be seen, does not constitute exposure, and it would never do to give a player the option of refusing, a card which did not suit him if he got a glimpse of it as the dealer ran it off. The color alone would be enough to decide him in many cases. decide him in many cases.

W. T. P. says: Third man to say opens a jack-pot, and A, who had passed, came in. A takes three cards and the opener one. Opener bets and A calls him with two pairs. Opener shows three tens and a jack, having intended to draw one only, but discarded as if to draw two. A bets the hand

gut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, A is right. Any hand of more or less than five cards is foul and cannot win a pool if there is any fair hand of five cards to dispute it with him. Kindly inform me where I can obtain a book or a collection of pictures showing the flowers adopted by the different States of our country, and of the different countries of the world. NATHAN COLEMAN. You will find a list of our "State flowers," as

H. V. A. says: Seven playing in a jack pot, opened by the dealer after all the others have passed. Three come in against the opener and draw cards, but when the showdown comes it is found that the dealer did not have openers. A beats the whole pot must be played for again as no one had openers. B bets the best hand shown wins the pool. B is right, but the false opener cannot possibly

win it, even if he has now the best hand. E. H. C. says: Must a man that spilts a pair of openers call attention to the fact, or is it enough if he carefully preserves his discard? If he is allowed to split openers it is no one's business what he does with his discard.

H. H. says: If A's card is faced in dealing for the draw, must be take it! the draw, must be take it?

No. He cannot take it. The experiment of making a player take a card faced in the draw just as he has always been compelled to take one faced in the ceal has been tried, but the objection to it is that one card of the complete hand is known to the table, which is not poker.

C. B. says: A bets that the dealer must tell how many cards any player drew if he is asked by a player in the game. The gealer can answer only for his own draw. What guarantee is there that he remembers cor-rectly the draws of all the others? And if he an-swers wrongly, who shall set him right?

Piwochle. S. D. says: In three hand, must the third player win the trick if possible, no matter what is led, or only in trumpa?

No matter what is led, each player in turn must win the trick if he can. It is the knowledge of this and the taking advantage of the compulsion that makes the end play in placehie so scientific.

Again: If the second player trumps, must the third over-trump him if he can? Hoyle is not clear on this point. Yes. There are a great many "Hoyle's." perhaps the one you have is not up to date on pli

Keep your mouth shut. Don't let he police see this."
This is not a genuine thief's letter. It is, very likely, the effort of some one interested in the subject of slang and who is ambitious to see to what extent he could go with it and at the same time be intelligible to others.

The letter contains examples of several kinds of slang. There is "back" slang, as "net" for ten. Gipsy slang, drunkard's slang, and, in fact, words C. S. says: A; B and C are playing high man to win the money and low man to pay expenses. On the last deal, after the melds, A has 970 on the late, B has 985 and C has 905. C has the lead but has no ace, and A gets the first trick and goes out before he loses the lead again. A dispute then arose as who was the low man. Should B and C go on until one of them took a trick, making his meld good, or did the slate extile it?

As the game is over as soon as A is out, and neither B nor C have, who a trick, the last melds of B and C must be wiped out, and the score at the end of the former deal must settle which is low man as between B and C.

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Monster Towed Into Port by a New Bedford Whaling Vessel. From the Hartford Courant. J. L. Humphrey, Jr., who manages a cold storage plant at New Bedford, was here a few days ago on business with P. Berry & Sons. In the evening Police Commissioner Berry dreped in at Long Bros. and introduced

the New Bedfordite to John C. Long. ence was made to the Maybrook branch of the Long business, and the insidious mos-quito fell under discussion. Mr. Humphrey listened to the stories attentively, remarking finally that he didn't know much about mosquitoes, but he could show a water nymph that would throw all their mosquito stories into the shade, declaring that he had at home sea turtle that would tip the scales at about nine hundred pounds.

The "ohs" could have been heard a rod away as the party threw up their hands. "Well, boys, you just wait and sec. I'll send him to you directly I reach home," was Mr. Humphrey's comment. The conversation changed, none giving weight to Mr. Humphrey's statement beyond classing it with the mosquito exaggerations.

Yesterday morning Berry Bros, were called up on the telephone from the "Con-solidated's" freight office and notified that a refrigerator car awaited their convenience. The morning's mail was opened at the moment and among the letters was one from Mr. Humphrey saying that he had shipped a "half grown specimen of such turtles as we catch off our docks." Mr. Humphrey had

chartered a special car for the turtle, and the big fellow was its only occupant. It seems that some five or six weeks ago one of the numerous whaling vessels that end their voyages at New Bedford had dis-covered the turtle some miles out and towed

The actual measurement of the turtle follows: Length, 7 feet 10 inches; width, inches; circumference at neck, 3 feet 2 inches body circumference, 8 feet; length of fine,

BUYING RUBIES IN BURMA. Grips and Signs Used in Bargaining for Precious Stones. From the Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

The peculiar business methods of Oriental merchants are illustrated by the manner of buying rubies in Burma. In the examination f rubies artificial light is not used, the merchants holding that full sunlight alone can bring out the color and brilliancy of the gems. Sales must, therefore, take place between A. M. and 3 P. M., and the sky must be clear. The purchaser, placed near a window, has before him a large copper plate. The sellers come to him one by one, and each empties upon this plate his little bag of rubies. The purchaser proceeds to arrange them for valuation in a number of small heaps. The first division is into three grades, according to size; each of these groups is again divided into three piles, according to color, and each of these piles in turn is again divided into three groups, according to shape. The bright copper plate has a curious use. The sunlight reflected from it through the stones brings out, with true rubies, a color effect different from that with red spinels and tourmalines.

which are thus easily separated. The buyer and seller then go through a very peculier method of bargaining by signs, or rather grips, in perfect silence. After agreeing upon the fairness of the classifica-tion, they join their right hands, covered with a handkerchief or the flap of a garment, and by grips and pressures mutually u stood among all these dealers they make, modify and accept proposals of purchase and sale. The hands are then uncovered

Humors of a Chinese Post Office From the London Daity News,

Mrs. H. T. Ford of the China Inland Mission at Tai-kang, in the central province of Honan, in a letter to her family, has some amusing things to tell about the establishment of the Chinese Imperial Post in the pro-vince, which is some weeks journey from the coast. She says:
"We have got the Chinese Imperial Post

here now. At Kai-feng, when they first got it, the post office clerks had a fight with some nen who bought stamps and wanted the clerks to lick them and put them on the letters fo them. They said the clerks were there to lick the stamps, and paid for the business, and they wouldn't lick them. But the clerks wouldn't agree to lick them, so they came to blows and the police had to come in and sep-

"Here at Tai-kang, the man who has got the post office has begun well. Harry was in his shop when the first customer came for a stamp. It took him nearly five minutes to find the key and get the stamp box open, and when he gave it to the man he said in a very decided way: 'Now lick it and put it just there.' The customer was foolish (or wise) enough to do so and now a custom has been established in Taikang that all purchasers of stamps must lick them and stick them on. There was a great row at the Kai-feng Post Office one day because an address on a letter could not be found

and the letter was brought back. "The sender wanted his money back because the letter had not been delivered, but the clerk refused to give it to him, contending that they had had more trouble over it than if it had been delivered. Another man was determined to get the post office clerks into trouble beto get the post office cierks into trouble be-cause he had sent a letter some time ago and received no answer. This was clear proof, he said, that the letter had never been sent. The service here is somewhat irregular yet.